

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., August 23, 1929.

RELIANCE.

Not to the swift, the race;
Not to the strong, the fight;
Not to the righteous, perfect grace;
Not to the wise, the light.

But often faltering feet
Comes surest to the goal;
And they who walk in darkness meet
The sunrise of the soul.

A thousand times by night
The Syrian hosts have died;
A thousand times the vanquished right
Hath risen glorified.

The truth the wise men sought
Was spoken by a child;
The alabaster box was brought
In trembling hands defiled.

Not from my torch, the gleam,
But from the stars above;
Not from my heart life's crystal stream,
But from the depths of love.

PENNSYLVANIA BLUESTONE BECOMES POPULAR.

In northeastern Pennsylvania, particularly in Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming counties, bluestone has been quarried for flags and curbs for many years. In all the large towns in that area, from Sayre and Towanda to Honesdale, Hawley and Milford, flag walks are a noticeable feature of the streets. Hundreds of quarries were opened prior to 1900, many merely for the needs of a single farm, and some employing as many as twenty-five men at a time. Twenty-five years ago the business was at its height. In 1904 the value of bluestone curbs produced was \$149,000, flags \$216,000, and for building purposes \$287,000. In 1906, the peak was reached with a value of \$882,964 for all bluestone produced in the State. About that time the use of concrete began seriously to affect the bluestone industry and it decreased steadily until 1918 when the output sold for only \$29, 434. From 1917 to 1920 inclusive the output was less than \$100,000 annually, showing the effect of the World War, but since 1922 there has been a fairly steady increase in production and in 1927, the latest year for which figures are available, the bluestone output brought \$209,000. These facts were developed and made public recently by Secretary of Internal Affairs James F. Woodward.

The present use of flagstone is not so much for public sidewalks as for the paving of terraces and paths in private grounds, landscape gardening and floors.

The principal centers of the bluestone industry in Pennsylvania are at Meshoppen and Nicholson in Wyoming county, and in northern Pike county along the Lackawanna and Delaware rivers.

Henry W. Carson, of Slate Run, operates extensive bluestone quarries at the Pine Creek station of that name, and told the editors of the Gazette on a visit there last spring that the shipments from his quarries had increased greatly over past years.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation consists in the proper placing of points and marks in written or printed language to represent correctly the meaning and proper pauses in a sentence.

1. The period indicates a full stop. It is used to end a declarative sentence; to mark initials and abbreviations; to set off the side-head or a figure in the first line of a paragraph.

2. The comma indicates the smallest division of a sentence. It is used to set off any elements that cause a break in a sentence without adding any special meaning; to mark the elements of a sentence that are alike in form and value; to set off clauses out of their natural order; to mark separate words in a series; to mark the close of the complimentary salutation at the beginning of a quotation; and to introduce a brief quotation.

3. The colon is used to end a salutation at the beginning of a letter; to introduce the final clause of a compound sentence that summarizes details; to mark the beginning of an extended quotation; to separate the chapter number and verse number in scripture reference.

4. The semi-colon is used to indicate greater breaks than are marked by the comma; it is used between clauses not connected by a conjunction in a short compound sentence; to introduce simple and informal explanations in compound sentences.

5. The exclamation point is used to indicate a sudden or emphatic utterance of feeling or surprise. It is also used ironically in a sentence being placed in parenthesis or brackets.

6. The interrogation point is used to indicate a question or a sentence that expresses doubt.

Mistakes that are made every day in English.

1. Which is correct? My (elder,) (older) brother left for Germany.

2. Discriminate in the use of among and between.

4. In using A or An how do we decide which is correct? Do we say (a, an) historian, (a, an) elephant, (a, an) university?

RHOADE ISLAND PASTOR BARS SHORT SKIRTS.

Warnings that wearers of transparent, sleeveless and short dresses will not be admitted to the interior of the church were read to large gatherings attending services at St. Elizabeth's church by Rev. Dr. Francisco Vieira, the pastor.

The raiment that a woman must wear to the church, according to the pastor, must be as follows: Length of the dress or skirt must be below the knees, arms must be covered by sleeves extending at least below the elbows, and dress must be of such material or texture that averts transparency.

PAYS WAYS WITH HONEY.

Youths bent on an education, but lacking funds, work their way through college if the education means enough to them. They wash dishes, wait on table, run laundry routes, tend furnaces, cut grass, shovel snow, and do a variety of chores about a college town. As a rule, this involves much time and labor, all aside from scholastic duties. Here and there a young man possessing more ingenuity than his fellows creates for himself some novel form of employment which takes a minimum of time and yields a maximum of profit, such as locating a spring in the woods and selling spring water under some trick brand name.

That is, he uses his wits. But out at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in Amherst, there is a young professor in the entomology department whose brand of thinking in the selection of a means of working his way through college stands in a class by itself. His name is Clayton L. Farrar, and the scheme he hit upon was raising honey bees.

He not only paid his own way in college, but assisted a brother to get an education and came out with two or three thousand dollars in his pocket. The best of it was that one afternoon a week was about all the time he had to put into it.

Mr. Farrar now has his 48 colonies of bees scattered around the Gould orchards at Haydenville, some 12 or 15 miles from Amherst. How he brought them there by truck, a distance of nearly 1600 miles, is a story in itself, for it probably sets up a record in bee transportation in this or any other country. We will refer to it presently.

Mr. Farrar is a native of Abilene, Kansas. He was brought up on a farm and began his experience with bees at an early age, for it was his job to take care of them. In this way he obtained a good practical knowledge of bee behavior and learned that with the proper care one could make money with them.

Now the problem of higher education in large families is one largely of ways and means, and a stiff one at that. Furthermore, there was a brother who wanted to go to college too. Young Clayton did quite a bit of pondering on the matter, and one day, when he was working around the hives, the solution came to him in one of those swift inspirations. The bees! How simple! He was sure he could make a go of it.

So in due season, in addition to the usual accompaniment of suitcase and family blessing, Farrar set forth for college accompanying a carload of bees. He planted his little honey raising establishment in a spot adjacent to a college and at once set about the business of meeting the financial obligations of not only the but two college educations, college.

Farrar not only tended the bees, but boxed the honey himself and distributed it with an old hired truck to the retail trade over quite a territory around the college. He did it all, even to making his own collections, and when the first year was over he not only paid his own expenses, but had been able to give material assistance to his brother.

The second year was not so good. But it was no fault of the bees. So, in due season, in addition to the usual accompaniment of suitcase and family blessing, Farrar set forth for college accompanying a carload of bees. He planted his little honey raising establishment in a spot adjacent to a college and at once set about the business of meeting the financial obligations of not only the but two college educations, college.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

"When you come to the Red Sea place in your life,
Where in spite of all you can do,
There is no way 'round, there is no way back,
There is no other way but through—
Then trust in your God with a soul serene.

"Till the dark and storm are gone,
He will still the wind, he will calm the waves,
When He says to your soul, "Go on."

"The sleeveless afternoon frock,
So cool and practical, looks particularly engaging if the arms are evenly tanned.

"But the perfect foil for sun-touched skins is white, whether in cotton or silk fabrics. Realizing this the smartest French couturiers designed their best models for Summer in this color.

"Furs preferred" might well be an appropriate title for a fashion stock that is due to enjoy a rise next season.

For it would seem that every house has included in its Autumn collection sumptuous coats and suits lavishly trimmed with rich furs.

And we do hear rumors that the fur trimmed dress is in for a revival. We are inclined to believe this, for recently, in the atelier of a well-known designer, we glimpsed a dress with a detachable fur trimmed cape.

Fur trimming used with discretion lends beauty and distinction to the garment it adorns, but when used on a three-quarter jacket is sometimes apt to overweight it, especially if the fluffy type of furs is employed.

Therefore, flat furs such as galeak, both black and beige, and ermine will be much used.

For longer coats with a circular flounce, fluffy furs, with fox in various shades to the fore, will be in evidence.

Wire screens covered with cheesecloth are excellent for pantries and storerooms with windows near the ground, for they keep out dust, yet let in fresh air.

Bluish fruit stains which do not come out with boiling water, usually give way to alternate applications of boiling water and a ten per cent solution of acetic acid applied with an eye dropper.

Although corn doesn't mean quite as much to modern Americans as it did to those early pioneer fathers, it is still one of the most important foods. In Winter or Summer, it occupies a distinctive position in every pantry. So suppose today I give you a few tested recipes and see if you like them, too!

Let's start with Devil'd Corn: Take 2 tablespoons butter or butter substitute, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 1/2 cups milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 cup spoonful mustard, paprika, 2 cups corn pulp, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce and crumbs.

Make a sauce of the fat, flour and seasonings, add corn, egg slightly beaten and Worcestershire sauce. Pour into a baking dish, cover with crumbs mixed with a little butter or butter substitute and bake until crumbs are brown.

Have you ever tried nourishing Corn Oysters made with 2 cups corn pulp, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter or butter substitute, and salt and pepper?

Grate the corn from the cob with a coarse grater. Beat the egg-yolks and whites separately and add to the grated corn, with flour and butter, or butter substitute, salt and pepper. Drop the batter from a spoon into hot fat and fry light brown. Drain on soft paper. Serve hot.

Corn with green peppers is ever so good. Use 3 cups cooked corn, 1 tablespoon of green peppers, chopped fine, 3 tablespoons butter and 4 tablespoons cream.

Remove kernels from cob with sharp knife, put in a frying pan with butter, cream and the chopped pepper. Let simmer slowly until liquid is almost absorbed.

Corn Soup is one of the most delicious and highly nutritious of the Summer soups. Use one pound of the lower ribs of beef, one quart of cold water, 2 sliced fresh tomatoes, 1 cup of corn, sliced from the cob; 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of four hours; then take out the corn salt and pepper to taste.

Put the meat and water into a soup pot and, after it has cooked a bit, skim carefully. Then add the tomatoes and corn cobs. Simmer for four hours; then take out the corn cobs, and add the corn cut fine, salt and pepper to suit the taste, adding the cayenne pepper, cook 15 minutes longer and then serve with slices of toast.

If you like a leaflet on relishes, containing an excellent recipe for Corn Relish, just send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, accompanied by your address to the Prudence Penny Home Institute, No. 210 South Street, and you shall have one immediately.

Many houses are featuring in their new offerings hats trimmed with ostrich feathers, not the heavy plume, but thinned out feathers with uncurled fronds. Another symptom of our return to femininity.

Of course eat the lettuce, no matter how it is served, whether under a salad, as a garnish, or as a salad all by itself. I just can't understand how some people ever got this queer idea that it's not good form to eat the lettuce leaves that form the foundation of such a salad as fruit salad or vegetable salad.

The biggest excursion to go out of Bellefonte this year was the one on Saturday night, when 118 tickets were sold at the Bellefonte depot for Atlantic City and 33 for Philadelphia. Returning the train reached Bellefonte at 1.25 o'clock on Monday morning.

FARM NOTES.

—It must be remembered that sweet clover is a biennial and if it is to be used for pasture, some should be sown each year.

—Selection of seed corn in the field from healthy, vigorous plants, is the first step in the control of corn ear, stalk and root rots.

—Save your seed corn for next year at husking time this fall. A small box on the side of the wagon makes a good place to put the field selected seed ears.

—Rotating the hog lots and pastures so as to keep free from disease and hog parasites will help swine growers to get the best and cheapest growth and gains from pigs.

—Well-ripened squash or pumpkins may be kept the greater part of the winter if properly stored. They will keep in either a basement or above ground room, but should be dry.

—Few farmers realize that nearly every municipality has a by-law which forbids the use of the highway as pasture for animals on penalty of impounding, until some of their stock is hit.

—See that you have good viable and disease free seed for use next spring. Be sure that all seed is thoroughly dried and stored in a place where it will not get wet or be destroyed by rats and mice.

—Sweet clover seed for spring seeding should be secured early so that germination tests may be made and the need for scarification determined. If it contains more than 50 per cent hard seed, scarification will be profitable.

—Whenever a farmer begins applying needed limestone and growing legumes in his regular rotation he not only is guaranteeing a higher average yield in his succeeding grain crops, but also is dodging in a large measure, the bad weather jinx.

—One of the greatest problems in pork production is that of determining the quality of grain to be fed during the summer to growing pigs. The most common practice is to limit the grain to the amount that will allow for a slow rate of growth, as it is assumed that with concentrates a full feed will not be economical. In summer, pastures are a cheaper source of nutrients than are other feeds. More efficient use of pasture crops is made by hungry pigs than by those having plenty of grain, by consequently limiting the allowance of grain is logical if one of the main considerations is to get as high a return as possible per acre of pasture.

—Pasture may be the determining factor in whether or not farmers make a profit from their hogs this season. Pasture is especially important for young pigs. Experiments have shown that the average daily profit on young pigs grazing in forage is higher than on those confined to pens.

Pigs on pasture need only half as much of the muscles and bone building feeds such as tankage, skim milk, buttermilk, and oilmeals when they are in the dry hot lot. Pasture crops are also rich in lime and phosphorus, the two minerals which are most likely to be lacking in the pig's ration. They also furnish a green succulent feed. Pigs on pasture will get plenty of exercise and be under sanitary conditions.

—The egg-eating habit is usually caused by the hens getting hold of a soft-shelled egg that happens to be dropped on the ground somewhere in plain sight. They get to rolling it about, finally breaking it, and the trouble has started. The next thing is to get it stopped. Sometimes it may be stopped by making a slight break in the side of an egg, running a part of the white and then inserting a good dose of cayenne pepper, closing the hole with adhesive tape or court-plaster. Drop this out among the guilty ones and see what they do with it and how it affects them. Another way is to heat an egg to the boiling point, crack slightly and place out for them.

In case neither of these work, a plan that will be effective is to put a false bottom of burlap in your nest box just a few inches from the real bottom, tacking it around the sides, then cut a cross in the center of the burlap large enough for the eggs to drop through. They will go down out of sight and trouble. It may be that at the start of this dirty work you may be able to locate one leader, and taking her out to herself the trouble in the flock will be ended.

—If beetles yellow to copper in color and with 16 black spots on the wing covers are eating the beans, call them Mexican bean beetles.

Such beetles resemble the insect commonly called "Lady Birds." The eggs are yellow and are laid in masses on the under side of the bean leaves. The larvae are spiny, slug-like creatures, yellow in color and about one-fourth inch long. These transform into pupae which may be recognized by their habit of hanging from the under sides of bean leaves. The adults emerge as pupae in 6 to 8 days.

Bean leaves are skeletonized by the beetles; that is, the tissue is entirely eaten except the network of veins. Sections are eaten out of the pods, or pits may be eaten in their surfaces. Where both beetles and larvae are feeding on the leaves, injury may be so severe that the plants are often killed.

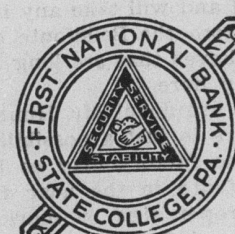
Spraying or dusting the plants with a quickly acting arsenical is necessary for control. Caution must be exercised in applying the material because the foliage is susceptible to arsenical injury. After picking the beans should be washed thoroughly.

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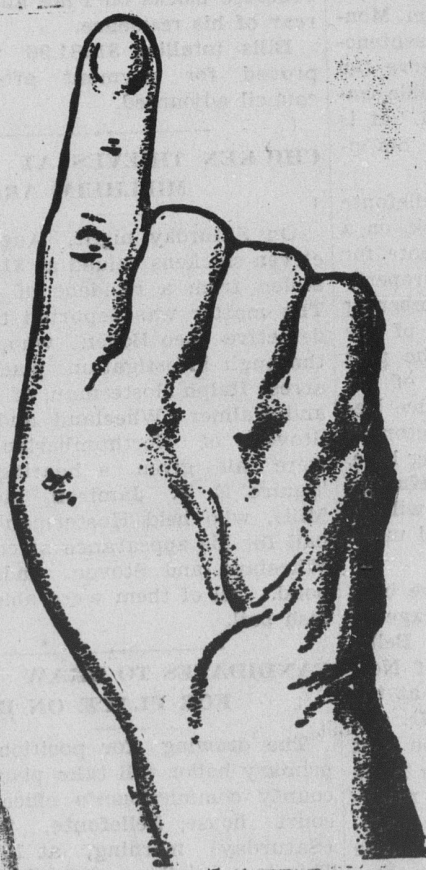
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See Them

in

Our Windows



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